

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.

HAYE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
METZ FRUIT.
ASSORTED COCAQUES.
CALLARD & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER SCOTCH.
HONEY SCOTCH.
ROSE TOFFEE.
LEMON TOFFEE.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
PATRAS-CURRANTS.
VALENCIA RAISINS.
MACKINNON PEN.
LIVERMORE PEN.
LAWN TENNIS BATS.
LAWN TENNIS BALLS.
LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Glenfiddich."
STILLION CHEESE.
YORK HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
TRYON'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
SMYRNA FIGS.
PIONIC TONGUES.
FILBERTS.
COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LINDA'S & EVELY'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.

HUTCHESON & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
MINCEMEAT.
CHOCOLATE-MENIER.
SAUSAGES.
BRAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEIDEN'S MONOPOLY & WHITE SEAL.
VEUVE CLUIQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUQUET & Co., pinks and quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pink and quarts.
CHATEAU LA FITE, " "
LIES, GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACORE'S MANZANILLA & AMON.
TILLAS, " "
SACORE'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).
HUNY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KILPATRICK'S LI. WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
CHATEAU-REUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA.
BOKER'S AND ORANGE BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.
EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA CHEESE.
BONNIE'S GODFREY.
PRIME HAMS AND BACON.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH AND APPLE BUTTER.
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
PARSON MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" ASSORTED PICKLES.
" MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
" Lemon TONGUE.
McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA RACKER.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 6 lb tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.
Ginger OAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.
HONEY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED OIGARS.

First New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST TONGUE @ 25 cents p. lb.
SHIPHANDLING of every Description.
RIGGING and RAIL-MARKING promptly executed.
Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

Mails.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.
ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship DECCAN, Captain J. E. CHAPMAN, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1882, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Silk and Valuable for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Galle.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong. The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bill of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 24, 1882. ap4

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S. N. T. A. L. Commandant DUBREUIL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 9th April.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th April, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882. ap10

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. ARABIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1882, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Letters to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, March 29, 1882. ap13

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

AGENTS, American barque, Captain Chas. W. Brown.—Captain.

CHARLES STEWART, American barque, Capt. H. R. Powers.—Master.

CHARLES OAK, American ship, Capt. L. Gilkey.—Captain.

COLONIA, American barque, Capt. Noyes.—Rosario & Co.

EDWIN REED, American barque, Capt. J. O. Gilmore.—Order.

ESCAMITA, British steamer, Capt. John B. Purvis.—Russell & Co.

IRAZU, British barque, Captain W. A. Pearce.—Master.

J. A. BORDARD, American barque, Capt. J. H. Kent.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

JONATHAN BOWEN, American barque, Capt. A. Deane.—D. H. Ward.

LIVESTOCK, German barque, Capt. H. Steffen.—Stamson & Co.

MARY TAYLOR, British steamer, Captain John Gentry.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NELSON M. SLADE, Amer. 3-m. schooner, Capt. Gould.—Melchers & Co.

WATKINS, American barque, Capt. W. S. Crowell.—Captain.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Patronage of H. E. the ADMINISTRATOR and H. E. GENERAL DONOVAN.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SECOND SERIES.

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, THIS EVENING, the 1st April.

"LUCREZIA BOERGIA."

THE GRAND OPERA BY DONIZETTI.

Price of Admission: Dress Circle,\$2. Stalls,\$1. Back Seats,\$1.

Tickets can be obtained of Messrs KELLY & WALSH, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance to commence at 9 p.m., sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

OWING to the Company's unprecedented success, a SECOND SERIES OF SUBSCRIPTION OPERAS has been arranged. The series will include: "LUCREZIA BOERGIA," "SAFFO," "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA," "LELISIA D'AMORE," "POLIUTO," "FAUST."

The Subscription List is now open at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S.

A. HOFLICH, Hongkong, April 1, 1882. ap2

Insurance.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 3 per cent. net premium per annum.

NOELTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000. PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary. Hongkong, April 6, 1881. ap82

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 8my82

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARRER & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A 1 British Steamship "Glenfiddich,"

Commanded by Mr. G. A. J. Easton, will be despatched for the above Port at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 1, 1882. ap3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Djennah,"

Commanded by Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, April 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Tunis,"

Commanded by Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, April 1, 1882.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The 100 A 1 American Ship "Charter Oak,"

will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co. Hongkong, April 1, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1882, at 11 a.m., on Board, THE GERMAN BRIG "TARTAR,"

Net Register 256 Tons, built in 1866 of Oak and Birch, classed A 1 for 6 years from December 1878 in German Lloyd, and surveyed in Dry Dock, in Hongkong on June 1881; as she now lies in this Harbour, with all her TACKLES and APPARATUS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk immediately after being knocked down.

Inventory can be seen at the Auctioneer's.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, April 1, 1882. ap3

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PICTURES, PLATED GLASS, CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY, the 8th April, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Poddar's Wharf,—

The whole of the USEFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Of a Gentleman leaving this Colony, comprising:—

CANTON-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITS, and TRAYS, ENGLISH-MADE WARDROBES, CLOTHES, COTTAGE FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ONE PAINTING, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, WARDROBES, ENGLISH-MADE MARBLE-TOP MARYANN SIDINGBOARD; DINING, DESKSET and BREAKFAST SETS; PLATED and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE LINENS, &c., &c.

DOUBLES and SINGLE IRON BEDSTRAWS, complete; WARDROBES, DRAWING TABLE and Chair, WARDROBE and SET, CUPBOARD, DRAWERS, WARDROBE, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, TOP, SOFAS, CHAIRS, CARPETS, RUGS, LINENS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, April 1, 1882. ap3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 31, Brandy, British ship, 1487 Tons, Captain, Cardiff Nor. A. Coal.

April 1, Ate, Danish steamer, 880 Tons, Captain, Saigon March 27, Rice—STRENGTH & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 1, Saghalien, for Shanghai.

1. H.M.S. Zephyr, for Canton.

1. Paladin, for Saigon.

1. Camelot, for Singapore and Penang.

1. Orestes, for Amoy and Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Baital, for Shanghai.

Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

Carnarvonshire, for Saigon.

Cashmere, for Manila.

Breconshire, for Yokohama.

Carl Wilhelm, for Saigon.

Adet, for Hoihow.

Fokien, for Coast Ports.

China, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Emeraldal, from Manila, Rev. R. H. Dunlop, and 129 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Saghalien, for Shanghai; from Hongkong, Messrs J. H. Watson, J. Mooney, Jr., Vis. G. d'Amour, H. de Courcy Forbes, and 13 Chinese; from Marseilles, Messrs Hirth, Gatti, Grimani, Hughes, Bush and son, Wilkinson, and Olinier, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Vinscent, Bayre, Isaac, De Sumont, Montgomerie, and Provost, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Prout, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Findlay, and Mr. Laing; from Naples, 1 Chinese servant; from Colombo, Mr. Galbraith; from Singapore, Mr. Gardener.

Per Paladin, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

Per Camelot, for Singapore, &c., 673 Chinese.

Per Orestes, for Amoy and Shanghai, 94 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Kadyar, for Shanghai; from Hongkong, Mr. E. E. Soares and native servant, Mr. G. A. J. Easton, Mr. A. J. Easton, Mr. Manuel Ginart, Mrs. Ginart and child, Miss V. Elwood, Mr. Mackenzie, and 46 Chinese; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Winton and child, Mr. Bucher, and 1 Chinese; from Baital, Mr. H. Hough; from Brindisi, Mr. J. H. Allen; from London, Mr. A. Swinger.

Per Baital, for Shanghai, Mr. William Hagermann.

Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, 3 Europeans, and 60 Chinese.

Per Carnarvonshire, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

charged, but was ordered to enter into his own personal recognizance of \$25 to appear if called on, after Inspector Lindsay had stated that he had no further evidence to produce against him. The Inspector expressed the opinion that the police were not aware of the contents of the chits, and also that he had done all in his power to discover the man who, he said, had given him the chits, but had failed to find him.

As it stands, Renter's puzzle concerning the closure appears to defy solution, as the rules were introduced by the Government, and were to be made a Cabinet Question. The amendment referred to must have come from the Opposition, and been condemnatory of the closure. The only rational meaning of Renter's message seems to us to be:—The House of Commons, by 318 votes against 278, has negatived the amendment, condemning the two-third majority closure.

Owing to the energy and activity of the Police, five men, the whole of whom are supposed to be concerned in the attack on a sampan in the harbour on the night of the 28th ultimo, have been identified by the wife of the master. From the evidence given by the woman in the Police Court to-day, it will be seen that the robbers acted in the coolest possible manner, and there is no doubt from the way in which they proceeded that the attack had been preconcerted. Full details will be found in our Police columns.

We are glad to be in a position to announce that the Band of the Buffs will play in the Public Gardens (weather permitting) on Wednesday evening next, (by moonlight), commencing at 9 p.m., under the direction of Bandmaster H. Quinn. The following is the programme:—

MARCH, "Cornelius," Mendelssohn.
OVERTURE, "Les Chaperons Blancs," Auber.
VALSE, "Les Sirenes," Waldteufel.
SELECTION, "La Traviata," Verdi.
CHORUS, "The Heavens are Telling," Haydn.
GALOP, "Akrobaten," Schloß.
"God Save the Queen."

A slight difficulty has arisen in connection with the purchase by Barnum of Jumbo, the elephant which has occupied so prominent a position in the Zoological Gardens. Jumbo refuses to leave the land of his adoption, grateful no doubt for past favours and looking forward to the many which are still in store for him. When the myrmidons of the ingenious Barnum approach the pachyderm it immediately gets on its knees, and desires them to remove it. The enterprising showman has got over many difficulties, and it is to be supposed he will succeed in removing his recalcitrant purchase; but as yet, he has hopelessly failed.

WHISKY, that potent Scotch liquor, has been praised by many and earned the hearty denunciations of many more, and now the liquor which Burns described with a good deal more truth than he perhaps intended when he wrote

"Oiled by life,
The wheels of life do down hill revolve!"
has been by a body of French scientists given to the pigs. It has been often maintained that the internal economy of a pig closely resembles that of the human being, and so these gentlemen wish to test the exact action of alcohol on the organs of digestion, respiration and secretion. Never having seen a pig in liquor, we cannot say whether or not it attains the particular degree of bestiality reached by the human animal, but it would seem that the porker takes the intoxicating liquor in a manner that would rejoice the heart of the most inveterate toad. The results of the experiments will, it is said, be made known in the autumn, at the Hague.

SCOTCH, by his speech which has created so much excitement, has earned at least a fair amount of notoriety even in these days. The Russian papers deny that the dashing General spoke with any authority, and reports are freely current that continental statesmen have applied the term "lunatic" to the Bayard of the Russian Army. We would rather incline to the opinion that there was more meaning in the madness of the Panfiliat General than he has got credit for. Admitting that Scotchoff may not have a great deal of political experience, still the records of his service prove that a man who combines such an amount of dash and circumspection, could not have spoken the words he did idly. Russia was hampered and confined to limits she did not at all appreciate in making terms after the Russo-Turkish war, and it may be that smarting under this recollection and wishing to get rid of her nihilistic troubles she would not object to a war as it might concentrate the patriotic spirit of the nation on one common object. At the time of the late war it was stated with an appearance of truth that this was Russia's object in going on her amour against Turkey. However this may be, there is not the slightest doubt but what Russia, in her present condition, is a dangerous element in European politics.

This young lady now hums, "Moet me at the gate, love," the cool weather necessitating a change from "meet me at the gate, love."

"Why you tell me," asked an old gentleman of a lady, "what Mrs. A's maiden name was?" "Why her maiden name was to get married," exclaimed the lady.

NOTES ON SANITATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

We last dilated upon crowded streets and crowded houses, and the atmospheric contamination arising therefrom. It is a well understood fact that the presence of waste matter in the streets and houses of a town is a fertile source of disorders. The matter of dirt in the streets has an important sanitary aspect. Among sanitary works, improved roadways are classed with drainage and water-supply (under pressure). Any one who may have noticed the surface of Queen's road, or the Praya, during the rainy weather, has found it covered with a layer of slime. This watery deposit does not alone arise from the gradual disintegration of the metalling, but from a variety of decomposing substances thrown on and trampled into the roadway from day to day. No better medium for retaining and giving off malarial gases could be probably manufactured. In hot and dry weather this mud becomes dust, and is carried about by winds, poisoning the lungs of those who sometimes cannot help inhaling it. But this is not all. The roadway not being made of impervious material, the sub-soil becomes saturated with pollution. This infection of sub-soil is apparently a matter of small import; but, if the operation be continued for years, the consequences become serious. The purity of the surface of our thoroughfares can only be effected by efficient transverse drainage, coupled with solidity of formation. Their surfaces should not only be regularly swept, but occasionally scraped after rain.

Relative to the matter of contamination of soil by seepage of our sewers, we believe this to be almost impossible in Hongkong. The section of the local sewers, and the materials of which they are constructed, coupled with their high or rapid fall, preclude any possibility of danger under this head. The only source of danger to be apprehended in connection with our sewers is defective ventilation. Such a thing as the ventilation of drainage pipes attached to private dwellings in Hongkong appears to be unknown. The premises, connections may be trapped; but this is no safeguard, particularly when our sewers become surcharged at high tides during rainy weather. We are of opinion that the Hongkong sewers may be made the media for conveying or carrying away more than they are at present utilised for. But to return to house connections—siphon traps could only partially meet the difficulty of the escape of sewage gas into dwelling houses under the present drainage pipes. We need not say anything on the danger arising from concentrated sewer gas entering into a living apartment. Numerous street openings might mitigate the difficulty; for it is preferable that sewer air should escape into streets rather than into dwellings. This will not, however, check, although it may lessen, the evil as regards the interior of houses. To use the words of Dr. Kenneth McLeod, Health Officer to the Corporation of Calcutta:—"Prevention in this case means flushing. Flushing expedites the transmission of material through the sewers, obviates the retention and judgment of material in the sewers, and minimises decomposition and the generation of putrid effluvia. Water is the means of conveyance, dilution, and scouring. Without water sewers won't work; without enough of water they work imperfectly; the more imperfectly they work, the more and worse the effluvia." Dr. McLeod is further of opinion that flushing should commence at the terminals, that is, in the house drains. To clean the branches water must enter from houses and streets. Abundance of water is also required to keep the traps in good order. The main requirement for Hongkong is, therefore, WATER—the one sine qua non for improvement in this direction—sanitation. We may have an opportunity for enunciating our views on water-supply.

We have purposely eschewed the question of sewage disposal. We are of opinion that a large tidal harbour like that of Hongkong is capable of receiving a great deal more of far more foul liquid matter than at present, with immunity from contamination or any other objectionable hygienic feature. This has simply been a bug-bear to the denizens of Victoria. Considering how much execrable matter would have to be still carried away, under any circumstances, as in the system now in operation, water-closet or privy connections might be conceded to those who could afford the luxury. We see the like matter from the military buildings precipitated into the harbour without even being known; and if this fact be coupled with the hundred vessels often in the anchorage, the objection almost vanishes. If it is the disposal of the total sewage of the town (from all sources) by the means adverted to, we opine that no one can be qualified to tender an opinion on the subject except those who, with the requisite professional knowledge, possess local knowledge acquired by residence, not the least of which is a knowledge of the harbour currents.

Let perhaps our readers might think that we have laid unnecessary stress upon dirty roads in the opening paragraph of this article, we may inform them that Tyndall found organic matter disseminated in street dust; and that other scientists have even demonstrated the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the ground underlying a roadway. This renders us that noxious exhalations of sulphuretted hydrogen from gas, may give rise to disagreeable odours frequently attributed to other causes.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)

Saturday, April 1.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

This morning Constable McDonald apprehended Pang Saw at Yau-na Ti. He was engaged with others gambling in the open air. Sentence of fourteen days imprisonment was imposed. The money and gambling implements found were forfeited.

Su Ann and Wong Aah were sentenced to three months' hard labour as rogues and vagabonds. They were found, under suspicious circumstances, in an unoccupied house in Temple Street, Yau-na Ti, on the 24th instant.

PERSISTENT MENDEICANT.

Lai I Chai was cautioned and discharged on a charge of mendicancy by the Magistrate this morning, but he had hardly left the Police Quarters, when he returned with his annoying practices, with the result that he was again apprehended, and fined \$1, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

STEALING A BLANKET.

Chung Lam, coal-caddy, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. His offence consisted in stealing a blanket belonging to Kwok T. head cook in Head Quarter House. The blanket, along with other articles was put out in the garden thorn, and the defendant had entered and tried to depart with the blanket. Several articles had gone missing from the garden on former occasions.

LARCENY OF DOLLARS.

Tan Lai Chai confessed to stealing nine silver dollars, the property of Lu Aye, a girl, from a sampan at Ap-li Chau on the 31st March. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE ATTACK ON A SAMPAN IN HARBOUR.

Leung Aham, Chan Cheung, Wong Tai, Pong Aung and Li Kwong, boatmen, were charged with robbery with violence from sampan No. 1,642, on the night of the 28th March in Victoria waters.

To Atai, the wife of Cheung Tai Hi, master of the sampan, was anchored off at midnight while her boat was anchored off No. 9 Police Station, Wanchai, she was robbed by hearing a boat come alongside. Six men then boarded their boat, and one of them put some cotton in her mouth to prevent her calling out her life, at the same time tying her hands behind her back. Two men kept guard over her husband, and the three others roved both boats over to the boat at Tsim-sha Tsui, and there took away with them ten pieces of clothing, thirty silver dollars, one jade stone bangle, which they took off her husband's wrist, one gold finger ring, and one pair of silver earrings, mounted with gold, taken from her. She identified the person who defamed and having the man who stuffed cotton in her mouth and tied her hands. This man was armed with a revolver, which he pointed at the witness. She identified the third as one of the rowers, the second, as the one who took her finger ring and earrings and struck her with a piece of wood on the left shoulder (she here showed an extensive bruise on one part of her shoulder). Two men carried muskets and fired them off at Tsim-sha Tsui, but at what, the witness could not say. After the robbers went off, her husband untied her hands, and they both rowed off as fast as possible and reported the occurrence to the Police. She could not identify the other two men as being parties in the attack. She recognized a ring and a bangle in court as the property of her husband. She was not aware with what instrument her husband, who is at present in Hospital, was cut over by whom. The attackers carried no lights, but they were close enough for her to see them distinctly.

A medical certificate was produced from Dr. Campbell, which stated that the complainant was suffering from several incised wounds on the head, and would not be able to appear until the 8th instant, the case was accordingly adjourned until that date.

"THE LAND WE LIVE IN" FRAGS.

Frederick Moller, of Germany, and John Powers, of Ireland, were charged, on remand, Moller with shooting and wounding John Williams, and also with attempting to shoot another in the public house "The Land We Live In" on the 5th March, and Powers with aiding and abetting.

Mr. Caldwell, from the office of Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the defendants.

The circumstances of the case are still fresh in every one's mind, and therefore we do not reproduce any of the previous evidence. The case has had to be remanded from time to time, William having sustained a severe fracture of the frontal bone. Although he appeared to-day he is still suffering, and is not yet discharged from Hospital.

John Williams, the complainant, said he was aboard the American ship *Blue Jacket*. On the 5th of March he was on his way to Peddar's Wharf with the intention of returning to the ship, but finding he had no change he turned back and went to the "Land We Live In" to procure change, and had only been there about two minutes when the two defendants came up, and the first asked witness if he had been looking for him; to which witness answered, "No, why should I look for you?" The second then joined in and said, "He is the son of a b—, and at the same time aimed a blow at witness. The blow was avoided, but then rushed at witness and he defended himself as best as he could until the barman came to his assistance, when they were all three turned into the street. He was again set upon in the street, ran back into the house, and stood at the door. On turning round he saw the first defendant aiming a revolver at him, directly afterwards fired, while he was about five yards distant; this did not take effect, and witness without moving called out "Don't shoot! If you carry on like that again you will get some body who will give you all the shooting you want." He had no sooner said this than the second defendant said, "Let us give it to the son of a b—, will it not?" and both made a rush at him; the second rushed to strike witness with his fist, and while the witness was defending himself the first defendant fired a second shot right in witness's face, which knocked him down, and after which he remembered nothing. The defendants at the time of the occurrence did not appear to witness to be drunk, and he was perfectly sober himself, as he had not tasted. He could not explain how they quarrelled with him, as they had only read a few words about the victims, when witness told them to make their complaint to the captain, as he only fulfilled the captain's orders. The men objected to yams and sweet potatoes, and the captain was of opinion that the objection was a frivolous one. He was not aware that the defendant was in possession of a revolver at the time. He did not know that he had a revolver at all until he saw it.

The case was remanded till Tuesday, the 4th instant.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF GUN BARRELS.

Ben Singh and Sin Singh, the two gun barbers who were charged with entering Mr. Goulbourne's house, No. 226, Queen's Road East, and also with behaving improperly towards Mrs. Goulbourne on the 27th ult., were this morning discharged, after the evidence had been read over, to Captain Whitely. The Magistrate ordered the matter to be reported to the Military Authorities.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF SILK.

Rung Pat and Chan I, widows, were charged, on remand, with unlawful possession of one piece of silk, value \$16, on the 24th instant.

Mrs. Kwan, accountant in the Kwong Sang shop, 30 Jervois Street, said that on the 20th instant a man asked for six pieces of cloth to take to his family house to have some clothes made, but witness instead of giving the cloth, accompanied him to 3, Ko Ki Lane. There, on the second floor, the accountant showed two women, not the defendants, two pieces of calico, and while the witness was speaking to the women, the man lifted three pieces of cloth, one of them being that in Court, and took them out of the room, saying he was to show them to another woman. After waiting some time the man did not return, and although he made enquiries of the women he could get no trace of the man.

On enquiry of the silk was discovered by the manager of the shop in the defendants' room in First Street on the 24th inst., but the other two are still missing.

The defendants failed to point out the person from whom they said they had purchased the silk, although given an opportunity of doing so.

They were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THEFT OF A REGISTERED LETTER.

Arthur Champion, who is charged with stealing a registered letter, containing £30 belonging to Henry Chapman, both gunners in the Royal Artillery was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court, after the evidence of Alexander Dewar Macfarlane was heard, one of the clerks of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who stated that two ten pound Bank of England notes were cashed at the Bank on the 6th December, which were sent home some two months ago. He had no idea of who cashed the notes. Champion reserved his defence.

SPENCER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON ANOTHER TWO CHARGES.

Anthony Santos Spencer was to-day committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court on another two charges, attempting to adulterously obtain goods from Mrs. J. E. Rose and Mr. G. L. Spencer, both in business in the Queen's Road. This makes the total of four, all very serious charges against Spencer.

In Mrs. Rose's case, one of the co-accused, gave evidence and stated that on the 2nd of March while standing at Lyndhurst Terrace, Spencer handed him a card and told him to follow him, and he would show him where to take it. They went to Queen's Road, where Spencer ordered the co-accused to take the card into the next door to the Hongkong Hotel, and say, if asked who sent him, that the goods were for Yung Koo See. The co-accused gave two umbrellas after presenting the card, and gave them to Spencer who stood about 30 feet off. The co-accused after receiving 30 cents, then left Spencer in an apparently pleased condition. In answer to Spencer, this witness said there was a small boy along with him.

Inspector Lindsay handed in a letter which the prisoner had written to his mother. This letter was also read for Spencer, but retained by the Inspector, in order to have a specimen of his calligraphy. The Inspector also stated that the prisoner said, when the charge was read over to him at the Central Station, that he would like to have an interview with Mrs. Rose, as he was sure that he would be forgiven for the offence by that lady.

Thomas Campbell, Acting P.S. said he has been on the look out for Spencer for about a month. On the 17th instant he observed him and another young man in a jeweller's shop opposite the Central Fire Brigade Station. The witness entered the shop, and after watching Spencer for some time to make sure if he was the proper person, he arrested him. On the way to the Station Spencer, in answer to the Sergeant, when told what he was charged with, said he knew nothing about it, but afterwards said that a boy named Franco had told him to do what he had done.

In the case of attempting to obtain goods from Mr. Thominin, Inspector Lindsay said he had no further evidence to produce.

Spencer reserved his defence in both cases.

Canton.

Bleak House, 30th March.

The following are the latest items respecting the survivors of the *Jeannette*; the search for De Long and for Chipp's parties; and the discoveries of three islands, together with atmospheric and physical observations and other particulars of great interest.

Much was achieved by persevering fortitude; and happily some are spared to tell the story and spread wide the salutary warnings to guide the world in future enterprises. We cannot but applaud heroism when directed to the surmounting of the obstacles of Nature; although we may fail to find adequate reason for approval of the choice of its immediate sphere of exercise.

Recognising that the domain of Geographical research was an attractive field for the skilled officers and scientists of all Nations alike, in generous rivalry, I yet ventured to deprecate continuous voyaging toward the North pole, as involving sacrifices of energy and life greatly disproportionate to the results in valuable acquisitions.

Thus expressing my views in a paper on the "Geography of the East" in the "Memorable Year," in 1877, I drew the consistent balance from the ample fields here in the far East and the narrow way in the Arctic regions as follows:—"Here we offer to the people of Christendom the most prolific field for the present, whereas they may reap a moral, scientific, and commercial harvest whose product shall last for ages, and be not necessary. The demand for these drinks is much on the increase in all parts of the world; that the output for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper. BARNES & PIERCE, 38, FORTY-NINTH STREET, N.Y. (20075)

"To us who feel the necessities under which civilisation labors in this farthest East, the misapplication of means and lives to the frozen regions of the North and to intellects more impracticable than the thick-furred ice around them, seems lamentable indeed;—and having waited until the poverty and rigor of nature have exhausted the stubborn perseverance of Englishmen, and exalted the sacrifice of a heroic Frenchman, and spent the warm-hearted sympathy of Americans, we may be permitted to hope that hereafter the resources of the three great maritime Powers will be directed to more accessible regions and more intelligent races—to shores where Commerce seeks her natural markets in peril and restraint, for the want of protection on the one hand and of liberty of action on the other; where Christianity strives at a cruel disadvantage against Paganism; and where science inspires only a dread that overcomes curiosity."

Far in advance has been the stride of civilisation here in the far East since I thus sketched its circumscribed limits and disabilities of a quarter of a century ago; but, on the other hand, the rugged and forbidding features of Boreas remain unsoftened and inexorable; unappeased by his fresh harvest of victims.

The *New York Herald* has intelligence of a letter from Engineer Melville, just received at Irkutsk, dated Jan. 13. He says he is searching with three parties, the first headed by Ninderman and Russian Count Lobokoff, the second by Burdick and Sergeant Klinkin, and the third by Melville and Greenhill. The first party was to leave Yakutsk immediately, and all were to be in the wilderness by March 1st. The Count volunteers his assistance and is enthusiastic in the work.

THE "JEANNETTE."

REPORTS FROM THE SURVIVING PARTIES.
New York, Feb. 8.—The *Herald* has the following despatch from Lieut. Danenhower, dated Irkutsk, Feb. 4.

De Long and party are between stations Balen (Beloni) and Satoruk (Ust Olouk) in a narrow wilderness 80 miles long, devoid of habitations and game.

Jerome J. Collins volunteered to stand by the dying seaman, Hans Erickson, and let the others of De Long's party push south.

In the new search for lands huts and goes over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift ice every spring.

He visited Nordenskiöld's winter quarters and found he was safe before we entered the ice near Herald Island.

The general health of the crew during the 21 months drift was excellent. Game was scarce. No fish or whales were seen. All possible observations made were during the drift; the result showing a northwest course. The ship was keeled over and heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of the ship's company. The result of the drift for the first five months was forty miles. There was a cycloidal movement of the ice. The drift during the last six months was very rapid. The soundings were pretty even. The greatest depth found was eighty fathoms and the average 35. The bottom was blue mud. Shrimps and plenty of zoological specimens were brought up from the bottom.

The surface of the water had a temperature 20 degrees above zero. The extremes of temperature of the air were: The greatest, 63 below zero, and the greatest heat, 44 above zero. The first winter the mean temperature was 33 below zero, and the second winter, 39 below. The first summer the mean temperature was 40 degrees above zero.

The heaviest ice showed a velocity of about 50 miles a hour. Such gales were not frequent. The barometric and thermometric fluctuations not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with auroras. The winter's growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was twenty-three feet.

Engineer Schock's heavy truss saved the ship *Niet* from being crushed. The telegraph wires were broken by the movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieut. Chipp's 2000 aural observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes have been saved.

Jeannette Island was discovered May 19th, latitude 76 deg. 47 min. north, longitude 159 deg. 55 min. east. It was small and rocky and was not visited. Henrietta Island was discovered and visited May 24th, in latitude 77 deg. 8 min. north, longitude 157 deg. 32 min. east. It is an extensive island. Animals were scarce and glaciers plenty. Bennett Island lies in latitude 76 deg. 36 min. north, longitude 148 deg. 20 min. east. It is very large. On it we found many large old bones, driftwood and coal, but no seal or walrus. A great tidal action was observed. The coast was bold and rocky. A cape on the south coast was named Cape Emma.

We drifted back during the first week of the retreat 27 miles more than we could advance. The snow was knee deep. We had to go 13 times over and over the track seven times with loads. Lieut. Chipp lost his better than ours, (Melville's). During the afternoon of Sept. 12th, the three boats having got clear of the ice of Simonsky Island at noon of that day. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter and lowered sails as if rounding to. We lay to for 24 hours under a transfer of shot. Nothing was seen of Lieut. Chipp's boat till daylight. He could not get back to the island in the northeast gale. He was unable to carry his share of provisions.

I observed a strong easterly current near Lena delta. There were masses of drift-wood between the Siberian Islands. Jack Cole's mind is not wholly alienated. He has not been violent for twelve days, but he is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him.

A REQUEST FROM MRS. DE LONG.

Secretary Hunt to-day received a telegram from Mrs. De Long, wife of Lieut. De Long, at Burlington, Iowa, as follows: "Please ask Mr. Bennett not to detain the correspondent already at Irkutsk. He can join the next steamer to the Herald correspondent in the Spring. Let the urgency of the case excuse the suggestion." The secretary replied as follows: "Have obliged your message to Mr. Bennett, with the approval of your suggestion."

SMALL Capitalists wishing to establish a business, should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory in their District. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c. are given previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks is much on the increase in all parts of the world; that the output for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper. BARNES & PIERCE, 38, FORTY-NINTH STREET, N.Y. (20075)

THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG.

(L. & C. Express.)

A Blue-book (Hongkong, Restrictions on Chinese) has just been issued, in accordance with an order of the House of Commons, containing copies and extracts of despatches from the Governor of Hongkong and others from 1877 to 1881, respecting restrictions laid upon the Chinese merchants, with a view of reserving the central portion of the town of Victoria for English and foreign firms; and copies and extracts of despatches respecting the attempts made to drive out the Chinese by regulations as to Chinese graves, sanitation and the compulsory publication of Chinese partnerships. Other despatches from the Secretary of State are found in the Blue-book, and the whole forms a record of the proceedings which have taken place under the two heads. The attempt to restrict the Chinese, it appears that on the 23rd May, 1877, the Executive Council of the colony resolved, there being no legal impediment in the way, and it being a matter of principal importance that no obstruction should be put in the way of the natural course of trade, Mr. Price's suggestion was adopted, that permits be freely granted for the erection of structures along any part of Queen's-road and the business streets immediately adjoining up to a line drawn along Upper Wyndham-street, Hollywood-road, Aberdeen-street, the back of the lots facing Caine and Bonham-roads, and High-street.

Accordingly, a line was drawn of demarcation and approved by the Secretary of State. The Registrar-General (Mr. Cecil C. Smith) advised the reservation of "the central portion of the city" as far as may be possible for English and foreign firms, and recorded his opinion that doing so would not keep a single respectable Chinese out of the colony, or in any way hamper the development of their business operations. The military authorities objected to the erection of buildings or cultivation in the vicinity of the barracks from a sanitary point of view, and the decision as to the boundary line between the military reservations and the Crown lands was referred to the Secretary of State, who forwarded to Hongkong a communication on the subject from the War Office, in which the following occurs:—

"The Secretary of State for War desires me to point out that the plan proposed of building in the vicinity of the barracks at Hongkong would be, if carried out, most prejudicial to the health and comfort of the troops. Already the island has a very bad reputation as regards malaria, and it is of importance to retain possession of it, every measure should be adopted to secure health for our European troops who are sent there for their protection."

Colonel Stanley looks upon this as a very serious question, on which the lives of many of His Majesty's troops may depend; and he has not hesitated to express his opinion to the very serious and fatal results which have been produced by turning up the ground near the quarters of European troops. Kowloon, intended as a sanatorium for Hongkong, is a sad instance of this sort. (Vide Report by the Select Committee on Mortality of Troops, China, 1866.)

The Governor was invited to concur in the proposals of the War Office, but as he delayed replying, a second despatch was forwarded, calling on him to report on the whole matter without more delay, "and desiring him not to sell or lease any of the ground in question for cultivation or building without instructions from home." Telegrams passed on the subject in consequence of the military authorities being so near to the proximity of over-crowded Chinese lodging houses to the barracks. The despatch arrived after this enclosing copies of correspondence between the Governor and the general commanding the station, referring to some houses built on Lot No. 4, and complained of, and the question as to sanitation then arose. Some remarks seem to have been excited, and the Governor sent a despatch home, drawing the attention of the Colonial Office to the fact that one of the owners of the houses referred to was indebted to the military authorities for various privileges granted them in connection with the lot, and for which privileges an annual payment was to be made to the War Department. The owner in question (Ch. Chater), in reply to a request for copies of correspondence, alludes to the unamicable settlement arrived at with the military authorities. In one of the despatches of the Governor it is mentioned that out of an average of 97 children in the garrison 76 were ill, and 12 died in the 12 months. The mortality is said to be remarkable, but unaccountable; as the soldiers' children lived away from the Chinese houses, while those of the residents lived close to them.

The Sanitary question, once raised caused a lot of correspondence, and the Governor obtained the opinion of leading Chinese, which ended in the Surveyor-General being directed to take his instructions on the subject from Dr. Ebel and certain Chinese gentlemen. This course was not approved of by Lord Kimberley, who wrote "I cannot approve of this arrangement, by which an officer of professional experience and high responsibility is placed under the control of a committee which has neither the knowledge of sanitary matters nor the official position which would justify the entrusting to it such powers. And I feel bound to point out that in any case the measures which have been thought necessary by the sanitary officers of the colony, and were approved by your predecessors, without losing your opinion of them on any scientific grounds, you have incurred grave responsibility." The Report on the Licensed Brothels in Hongkong, dated Jan. 19, 1882, is a paper of some interest. The proposals made by the War Office, in connection with boundary line was concurred in, and that matter ending, the Sanitary question was taken up with vigour, and the Secretary of State wrote a strong despatch on the subject, in which the following passages occur:—

"I feel sure that you will agree with me that a state of things so dangerous to the health of the colony requires to be removed as long as unremedied, and although it is very desirable that an efficient sanitary department should be formed, as recommended in your despatch of July 15, it would not be justifiable to defer action until the new department is organised. I therefore request that you will at once take such steps as may be in your power to put an end to these disorders, which are a source of extraordinary difficulties in dealing with this matter, but if your Government finds itself unable to devise and carry into effect the requisite measures, it may be necessary to send out a special commission for the purpose from this country."

This clearly foreshadowed the line of action if the Governor could not agree with the Surveyor-General. Sir John Pope Hennessy was in favour of a universal day search system, which H.E. stated was already largely in use in the colony, while Mr. Price—who, with Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon, had made a house-to-house visit and found very few of these dirty earth closets—did not agree with that system, contending that it was utterly unsuited to some conditions where infection had to be prevented. In a long letter written last August in England, Mr. Price replied to certain charges made by the Governor against Dr. Ayres and himself, and disclosed a lamentable picture of the state of Hongkong from a sanitary point of view, and contrasted it with the state of the city of London.

The last year of Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration, when it had the reputation of being the cleanest town in the East. A New Sanitary Department was proposed by the Governor, with an Inspector on a salary of \$5000 a-year, in which Mr. Price could not concur. The Secretary of State agreed with Mr. Price in the unsuitability of a dry earth system for every condition, and wrote to the effect that he could not accept the views of the Governor, or form any final decision without further elucidation of facts, as the views stated, although opposed to clean sanitation of two professional men based on careful personal observation, were unaccompanied with detailed and specific evidence disproving the statements of the Colonial Surgeon and Surveyor-General. In the result, as our readers already know, an engineer has been sent out to report on the actual state of matters, and to make such recommendations as he may consider necessary.

THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at Od., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London. [ABV.]

PREPARATIONS WITH LIEBIG'S NAME.—It may be remembered that some time since a controversy was raging in the medical journals as to the original inventor of a certain Obsolete Bag, wherein two eminent gynaecologists disputed the right of priority to certain improvements; others joined in the fray, and this worthy warfare was dignified with the name of "the battle of the bags." This time, another battle is raging over the use of Liebig's name, which has been claimed by the inventor of a certain article of great value. A few years after Liebig's death, a cocoa was introduced under the style of *Baron Liebig's Cocoa*, with the sanction and pecuniary support of the second son of the original Baron von Liebig, and this has been advertised thus:—"Baron Liebig, the eminent chemist and analyst, who has invented and who has perfected this manufacture, and analysis of this preparation, as well as the Liebig Company's extract of meat, &c., &c." It is to this misleading statement that the present controversy is due; and it is but right that the matter should be placed on a proper footing. That the eminent chemist was the originator of Liebig's extract of meat is certain, and it is equally certain that he had nothing whatever to do with Liebig's cocoa, inasmuch as this was not brought out until several years after his death. It is therefore untrue that he invented the two articles; and it is equally misleading to call the present possessor of the name "the eminent chemist." The cocoa should be called plainly Baron Hermann von Liebig's Cocoa, and no misconception would be possible.—*The Medical Press and Circular.*

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